

We have exciting news from Nashville. Yesterday morning General Thomas commenced an attack upon Hood's forces, driving them back for a number of miles, capturing 17 guns and 1000 prisoners, with a small loss to our side. Mr. Stanton says the action of our army is described as "splendidly successful."

A later official dispatch from Thomas, says he should renew the fight to-day if Hood would stand his ground.

Another frightful railroad accident, resulting in the death of several persons, occurred yesterday on one of the Canada roads. If that dumb animal which the people call "the public," was not too stupid to adopt measures of self-protection against greedy and soulless corporations, we might hope that these constantly recurring railroad murders would, after a while, attract the notice of the law-making power of the country; but as it is, they will go on and nobody will be to blame.

Another large naval fleet sailed on the 13th for the South, destination not given. It is represented as being fully prepared to make a powerful demonstration upon some point.

Mr. Chase took the oath, and his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Thursday. The ceremony was largely attended by persons of both sexes.

Quantrell, the notorious brigand, is mortally wounded, and was removed with Price's columns.

Kilpatrick is said to have been mortally wounded on Saturday, at the fight at Walker's bridge.

Grace Needed.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Presbyterian Church in this city, (a namesake of ours minus the p), came into our sanctum one day during the last Presidential campaign, and commenced reading the political editorials in the Milwaukee News. As our eloquent clerical friend is about as ardent a Union man as is admissible under the constitution, the bold and blatant treason of the News was a sore tax upon his patience and nervous system generally, and coming to a culminating sentence whose unadulterated copperheadism merged into positive disloyalty the Rev. gentleman looked up with a pained expression of countenance, exclaiming, "I declare, it needs a great deal of grace to read this paper!" We smiled audibly at the remark but thought no more about it until this morning, when our eye fell upon the article which will be found inside of this paper in relation to our returned prisoners at Annapolis. If any man can read that absolutely frightful and shocking account and then feel like praying for such enemies who have so "despitefully used" our country's bravadoes, his supply of grace is infinitely greater than ours. Job is represented in the Bible as having stood manfully up to the work and was calm and patient under the most trying and adverse circumstances; but we fear a great many Jobs will break down under the sore temptation to swear while reading the shocking story of these poor fellows' wrongs. Some raving crazy—some babbling idiots, covered with their own filth and vermin—mature manhood broken down in spirit and crying like little children—others dead, but too ghastly to look upon or describe—some sick beyond hope, and skeletons all. The picture is too painful to contemplate and we turn our back.

And all this is the loathsome product of a people's first efforts at founding a government in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, and setting up business for themselves—a people claiming to be too civilized, enlightened, high-minded and noble to live any longer under the national roof with unenlightened, northern mudsills and brutal, unchristianized Yankees! And these cruel monsters who deliberately starve men to death, are aided, abetted and encouraged in their hellish work, by that harlot among nations—England, while she claims to be the "guardian of civilization!"

Is all this a reality, or only the horrid phantasmagoria of a frightful dream?

IN CONGRESS the House tabled the proposition for a navy yard at League Island, near Philadelphia, or New London, Conn. The result was no sooner announced than Cleveland and Milwaukee were entered for the prize. The House passed a resolution requiring the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. A proposition was up in the Senate, to provide six revenue cutters for the Lakes, to prevent smuggling. The Bankrupt Bill, which passed the House on Monday, was reported to the Senate yesterday, and ordered to be printed. There is not much doubt of its final passage.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S bill to drop from the army all officers who, on the 15th of January next, shall have been unemployed for three months, except on account of wounds or other good cause, passed the House yesterday.

EIGHT or the Copperhead ruffians who attempted to murder a Provost Marshal and his assistants, in Auglaize county Ohio, a few weeks since, were taken to Johnson's Island on Saturday.

FOR SHERMAN.—The Merrimack, with a cargo of provisions and ammunition for infantry and artillery, sailed on Sunday with sealed orders, supposed to be to meet Sherman on the coast.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1864.

NUMBER 247.

Letter from Nashville.

RECEIVED, 5th Dec. 1864. THE EDITOR, J. C. ROBERTS, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Editors Gazette:—I write to you from the outer lines of our army. The batteries on our right and left have been shelling the rebels most of the day, and have been for the past six days. A portion of Hood's army is in plain view from the position we occupy. They seem to be lying comparatively still—not anxious to attack in force.

I suppose Hood is preparing to make an assault on our lines with about all his force—ten regiments deep as he did at Franklin a few days since. That appears to be his mode of fighting. I hope, if he assaults, he will come in that way, for we think we can get rid of him the quickest by such assaults. It will be a sorry day for the South when he attempts to enter Nashville. Fortifications loom up on every hill, and bayonets bristle for miles in all directions. Come at what point he may his columns will surely be hurled back in great disorder.

I see it is reported in some of the northern papers that Nashville is being evacuated! Don't fear about that. We are too snugly located to think of such a thing yet. We are ready; let Hood come. The rebels yell "Pickensburg!" at us from their lines. They will all be white-headed if they stop around here to see Vicksburg re-enacted. A few deserters came in yesterday; they say Hood has men enough to fight two more such battles as he fought at Franklin. In order to get into this place he will have to fight several such battles, and the sooner he commences the sooner he will have no army. I don't think he will be foolish enough to attempt to take this city by assault. He may try and get possession of the Louisville road and hold the Cumberland River. He will be looked after, go where he will. Don't worry about us. We sleep soundly nights, if our beds are in the snow, and the rebels in gunshot of us.

Captain King will be home in a few days mustered out, his term of service having expired, also Captain Smith. Co. "G," is detached from the regiment, they are at Gen. A. J. Smith's headquarters. Lieut. Doty has command of the escort on Gen. Smith's staff. The weather is quite cold here with some snow on the ground. The health of the regiment is good. Letters sent to the regiment should be directed, 1st Division Detachment, Army of the Tennessee, Nashville. Hoping you will soon hear of the defeat of Hood's army. I am yours &c, W. B. B.

Our Works in the Vicinity of Richmond.

The editor of the Baltimore American recently visited the Armies of the Potomac and the James, and of the extent of our works he says: "The defense line of General Butler extends across from the Appomattox to the James at Dutch Gap, and thence inland, almost flanking Fort Darling. The length of these works is not less than fifteen miles, formed of a line of heavy earthworks about five feet high, interspersed every five or six hundred yards with heavy fortifications, and faced with strong battlements of the picket and retreating nations. Then there are inner lines of works supporting the outer line, so that the whole line of breastworks and fortifications, from General Meade's extreme left to General Butler's extreme right, is not less than thirty-five miles, and taking the sinuities and the supporting lines into consideration, the whole works would measure nearly one hundred miles in length."

HARRIET MARTINEAU writes from England to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts: "As far as I can see, the greatest blow yet sustained by the thorough-going Confederates sympathizers in this country is the serious proposal among Confederate authorities to make soldiers of the slaves. Our secession partisans evidently don't know what to make of it. We, of the Northern side, are trying to teach them; but probably the negroes themselves will be the first to make all clear to their Heaven born guardians and guardians friends."

The Union Executive Committee for the State of Kentucky, have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Frankfort on Wednesday, January 4, 1865, that being the day on which the Legislature of Kentucky will re-assemble. All the loyal people of the State are invited, and the call only excluded guerrillas and rebels and their sympathizers. This is understood to be the prelude to a grand movement to place Kentucky in the list of free States.

The rebel General Lyon, with a force of about 2,500 men, is marching through Western Kentucky, conscripting every man who falls within his reach, and committing various depredations. At last accounts his main body was at Elkton, Todd county, preparing to move, it is supposed, on Russellville. At Haydenville, on the Memphis Railroad, he burned the depot, which contained a large lot of bacon, and several sheds full of tobacco.

DEATH OF DR. SAVAGE.—Rev. John A. Savage, D. D., formerly President of Carroll College at Waukegan, died in that village last Tuesday night. He was the father of Col. Savage, of the 36th Wisconsin, who was mortally wounded in the assault on the enemy's lines before Petersburg last summer.

THE RACINE FIRE.—According to the Racine Journal, the total loss at the Racine fire Sunday night was \$8,000 to \$10,000, on which there was an insurance of about \$4,000.

The recent cold "snap" was severe and long in the Northwest. At St. Paul the mercury ranged from 25 below zero to 3 to 10 above for four days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

Great Battle at Nashville

Our Forces Brilliantly Successful

1500 Prisoners and 17 Guns Captured!

Fall of Savannah Regarded as Probable!

FROM SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION!

Kilpatrick Reported Killed!

Chief Justice Chase Sworn in!

A Large Naval Fleet Sent South!

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The following is from midnight specials to Chicago papers last night: WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 11:30 P. M.—To Gen. Dix.—The Department has just received unofficial dispatches from Nashville announcing that Gen. Thomas with the forces under his command attacked Hood's army in front of Nashville at 9 o'clock this morning, and although the battle is not yet decided the whole action to-day is described as splendidly successful. Our line advanced on the right five miles. The enemy were driven from the river and their entrenchments, from the ridge of hills on which they left rested and forced back upon his right, and his center was pushed back from one to three miles with the loss of seventeen guns and about 1,500 prisoners. Our casualties are reported to be light. Hood's whole army except the cavalry and a small force near Murfreesboro were engaged.

F. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 10 a. m.—General Dix.—The following official report of the battle before Nashville has been received from General Thomas: NASHVILLE, Dec. 15, 9 P. M.—I attacked the enemy's left this morning and drove it from the river below the city, very nearly to Franklin pike, a distance of about 5 miles. I have captured Chandler's 1st dr's and train, and a second train of about 200 wagons with between 800 and 1000 prisoners and 16 pieces of artillery. Our troops behaved splendidly all taking their share in assaulting and charging the enemy's breastworks. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow if he stands to fight, and if he retreats during the night I will pursue him, throwing a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains if possible.

G. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

No intelligence has been received from Sherman later than published dispatches transmitted by Gen. Foster, and Admiral Dahlgreen.

F. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Augusta, Ga., papers of the 7th received at the American office contain the following: Beauregard arrived at Augusta on the morning of the 6th.

The Constitutionalist of the 7th says Yankee prisoners report that Kilpatrick was shot through the head and mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday at Walker's bridge.

The Chronicle of the 6th says passengers by the Savannah train of Monday afternoon report all quiet in the vicinity of Poospatoga. Another report states the enemy were advancing their columns to Coosawathee, and it is also reported that the enemy captured two guns on Flatgap Creek Sunday. Nothing definite obtained.

New York, Dec. 15.—A rebel dispatch dated Oayka, Dec. 1st, says a Yankee raiding force of at least 5,000 cavalry with two pieces of artillery and 95 loaded wagons, the rest with pontoons, and commanded by Gen. Davidson, reached the Angipapoo on Baton Rouge at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Last evening, after burning the conscript lists and some out buildings and stores, pillaging the inhabitants and burning bridges, they left in the direction of Franklin, La., which is the direct route to Pearl River. They carried with them Capt. Murray, enrolling officer, the postmaster, Williams, the hotel keeper, and all the citizens they could catch, young and old. Their destination is unknown, though they said they were going to Mobile.

A rebel dispatch dated New Market, Va., 9th, says Lt. Beale 12th Va. cavalry, attacked two companies of the 21st New York cavalry near Millwood, Clark Co., on the 14th inst., and killed and captured some of the party, and took 30 horses.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 13th says yesterday morning the Yankee officers in the prison at Danville made an attempt to overpower the guard. They were fired on and Col. Rossier of New York was instantly killed, and others wounded. This frightened the rest and the attempt was given up. The struggle lasted but a few minutes and all was quiet.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th says the latest news from Sherman state that on Saturday he was at Bloomingdale, on the Central Ga. R. R., fifteen miles west of Savannah. It was not absolutely certain whether it was in his programme to attack the city or to slide away down to the coast or endeavor to force a passage of the Savannah river en route for Port Royal.

New York, December 16.—The World's Washington special says: Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 14th, have been received from the army to-night. They are reticent on matters in Georgia. The Examiner indulges in speculation and puts its faith in Beauregard; admits that Sherman is close upon Savannah, and believes a battle has been fought ere this.

The Sentinel and Enquirer are silent, and the Dispatch professes to have no later news than that in Tuesday's paper. It is quite evident from the tone of the papers that there is no communication either by mail or telegraph, south of Millen.

FROM SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

New York, December 15.—The Commercial Washington special says: It is confidently believed here that Sherman has occupied Savannah. It is reported that another scout has arrived from the Union army, reporting that the capture was effected on the 10th inst.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—There is no positive news of the fall of Savannah. It is merely probable.

New York, Dec. 15.—Nothing definite in relation to General Sherman could be learned by prisoners who came on, but the firing of his guns in the direction of Savannah River was distinctly heard for several days prior to her sailing from Port Royal.

The forces that the rebel government have been able to assemble have been placed in the entrenchments surrounding Savannah and Charleston, so that General Sherman will meet with but very little resistance until he reaches the suburbs of Savannah.

THE BORDER RAIDERS.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Times thinks, if Judge Courson's decision is sustained, the rebels have a right to organize raids from Canada against the United States, thus converting Canada into rebel territory, and giving our Government full right to pursue the raiders across the boundary.

The Tribune quotes authorities to show that we have the right, under international law, to carry out Gen. Dix's order.

The World thinks if the Canadian authorities act promptly in re-arresting the raiders, Gen. Dix's order will be as promptly rescinded, and friendly feeling restored.

Some papers fear trouble may ensue from carrying out Gen. Dix's order, that may eventually involve us in a war with England. An article in the Montreal Herald shows that many Canadians dread the same result, in consequence of the release of the raiders.

Detroit, Thursday, Dec. 15.—Much indignation is felt here over the release of the St. Albans raiders by the Canadian authorities. The following dispatch was received by the Mayor of this city to-night from Hon. Alfred Russell, U. S. District Attorney, and his associate counsel, who are now in Toronto, attending the examination of the pirate Baileigh:

Toronto, Dec. 15.—To K. C. Barker, Mayor of Detroit: The decision of Judge Courson is as unqualifiedly condemned here as in the States. We have the highest evidence for belief that it is unqualifiedly disapproved by the Government, which we know is taking every measure to counteract it. Leading lawyers concur in saying that the magistrate is wrong both as to fact and law. We advise forbearance and conciliation, having confidence that justice will be done.

Signed, H. H. Lamson, G. V. N. Lathrop, Alfred Russell, U. S. District Attorney.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Justice Wayne announced to the Bar that the Bank tax cases for New York would be called for argument immediately after the argument of the case from the Court of Claims, involving the question of jurisdiction, which is fixed for the first Tuesday in January next.

The Supreme Court Chamber was filled this morning with ladies and gentlemen to witness the ceremony of Chief Justice Chase taking his seat. At a few minutes past eleven, the chief formally announced the coming of the Justices who, as is customary, appeared in their robes of office. Justice Wayne walked in front of his associates and was followed by the Chief Justice. They all separated to their respective offices. Chief Justice Chase himself read the oath of office. Mr. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court, read and explained the commission. All the Justices being seated, the Court proceeded to business.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Times' Washington special says the House Judiciary Committee have under consideration a bill for the reconstruction of civil governments in rebellious States, drawn up by Mr. Yeaman of Ky. It requires that the civil government be Republican in form and compatible with the Union and Constitution, and shall be established and administered by the people. It leaves effect and validity of acts of Congress and Presidential proclamations to the judiciary of courts.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Detroit, Dec. 16.—A terrible accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway last night, caused by a collision of the western bound passenger train with a freight train near this city. After the collision the cars took fire and several wounded persons, unable to extricate themselves from the wreck.

Two persons are known to have suffered death in this way, and it is reported that others died in the same manner. The full extent of loss of life is not known.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, Dec. 15.—A City Point letter says the full of the earth to be blown out of Dutch Gap canal, is the whole depth of the cutting from the surface to the bottom of the canal, 80 feet deep and 80 feet wide. The canal will have 15 feet of water. Everything is ready for the opening of the canal.

FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, Dec. 15.—A letter from the fleet off Charleston, says three steamers ran out of Charleston this last week of November, and escaped. Five others were waiting to come out. On the night of the 7th of December, two side-wheel steamers ran in within an hour of each other.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Times has the following from off Cape Henry, Tuesday Dec. 13: A large naval fleet accompanied with land forces in transports left Hampton Roads this morning steaming in a southerly direction. The larger portion of army transports left during the night. At this writing the flag ship Malvern and several of the larger vessels of the fleet are in the roads, but as the sailing orders have been signalled, they will probably get under way in a short time. The ironclads attached to the fleet were the first to move. The single turreted monitors went out in tow of steamers. The ironclads and the double turreted monitor Monadnock propel themselves.

Thus far we have been favored with fine weather, a light wind blowing from off shore, though indications seem to point to a northerly before we arrive at our journey's end. Our place of destination will be made known to the public at the proper time. Ample preparations have been provided to warrant a vigorous and formidable attack on the enemy's works, and in all probability a few days hence will give me an opportunity of sending you full details of the expedition.

FROM EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The St. Petersburg Courier Journal of November 20, contains the following: ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—Count Pelligra, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty, the King of Italy, Baron De Orient, Belgian Minister of State, Mr. Sibley, Pres. of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and Mr. Collins, American citizen, had the honor today to be presented to his Imperial Majesty.

FROM JAPAN.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Tribune's Japan correspondent says in the attack of the allied fleet upon the city and forts at the entrance of Inland Sea, shells from the fleet set the city on fire. It raged two entire days, destroying 7,800 houses and temples, and 4,700 warehouses. About five-sixths of the city was burned.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 15.—The order of Gen. Dix yesterday caused gold to open firm at \$23.38. About noon dispatches indicating the probable taking of Savannah were received, and the price fell to \$23.14, with a very unsettled market.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—The Lawrence Tribune says the notorious brigand Quantrell, was removed in an ambulance in Price's retreating column sick beyond hope of recovery.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Wm. M. Stewart was elected U. S. Senator on the 1st ballot to-day.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO

HARTFORD, CONN., ISSUES AGAINST ACCIDENTS!

Every Description.

Capital, - - - \$400,000.

Five Dollars Annual Premium

Will insure \$5,000 against accidental loss of life while traveling by any public mode of transportation.

Ten Dollars Premium

Secure a policy for \$5,000, and also \$25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Twenty-Five Dollars Premium

Secure a full policy for \$5,000 and \$25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.

Policies for \$200, with \$1 per week compensation, can be had for \$25 per annum, or any other sum between \$500 and \$5,000 at proportionate rates.

ROBERT D. DENNIS, JAMES G. BATTERSON, Secretaries.

H. W. B. LUTHER, General Agent.

E. L. DINGWILL, Local Agent.

See Advertisements in this paper.

New Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S

First Premium Sewing Machine.

First Premium Sewing Machine.

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New Advertisements.

ICE CREAM CANDY.

The nicest and best article of candy in market. For sale in large or small quantities at the People's Drug Store, 100 N. W. COR. 3d & Main Sts.

ONE GALLON AND HALF GALLON.

For sale at the People's Drug Store, 100 N. W. COR. 3d & Main Sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Just received a large supply of holiday goods, such as Fine Extracts, Silver Colanders, Toilet Sets, Hair Brushes, Lotion, and Gentlemen's Toilet Rulers, Mrs. Roseman's

RETURNED PRISONERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

A New Bill of Fare—Federal versus Confederate Bread—Gratitude for the New Fare—Cheese for Uncle Sam—The Dead and Dying—The Insane—Vermin and Disease.

The awful scenes which are to be witnessed at the landing of our soldiers just released from rebel hands of wretchedness and torture are now reaching in the extreme. We have before alluded to this subject, giving some incidents in illustration of the condition of our brave hearted soldiers after their long imprisonment, but there are some details of a soul harrowing nature yet to be given. We find the following in the correspondence of the Philadelphia Press:

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

Several cauldrons containing nice coffee, piles of new white bread, and stands with meat and eggs. Three dangers were in attendance also. The first gave to each soldier a loaf of bread, the second a slice of boiled pork, the third, dipping the new tin cup from the hand of each, into the coffee cauldron, dealt out hot coffee; and how it was all received I am unable to describe. The feeble ones reached out their emaciated hands to receive it and took it gladly, though scarcely able to carry it all, and with brightening faces and grateful expressions went on their way. The stouter ones of the party, however, must have their jokes, and such expressions as the following passed among them freely: "No stockade about this bread." "This is no Confederate dodge," etc. One fellow, whose skin was nearly black from exposure, said, "that's more bread than I've seen for two months." Another, that soldier's pale face, a bright eye, and a laugh of eighteen, without spirit and not been completely crushed out in rebel-do, could not refrain from a hurrah, and cried out, "Hurrah for Uncle Sam, hurrah! No Confederacy about this bread." One poor feeble fellow, almost too faint to hold his loaded plate, muttered out, "Why, this looks as if we were going to live. Why, there's no grains of corn for a man to swallow whole in this hot!" and thus the words of cheer and hope came from almost every tongue as they received their ration and went away from the window, each with his thank you, thank you; and as they received it all, each his share, they sat down on the ground to enjoy it.

ONE POOR MAN.

One poor man of about fifty years of age was making his way behind all the rest to reach the ambulance. He thought it would leave him, and, panting, cried out with a most anxious and piteous expression of countenance, "Oh, wait for me." I think I shall never forget his look of distress. When he reached the ambulance he was too feeble to step in, but Capt. Davis and Rev. J. A. Whitaker, Sanitary Commission Agent here, assisted him till he was placed by the side of his companions, who were not in much better condition than himself. When he was seated, he was so thankful that he wept like a child, and those who stood by his side could do no less. Soldiers, here soldiers, officers and all were moved to tears. There must be sad discipline which not only wastes the manly form till the sign of humanity is nearly obliterated, but breaks the manly spirit, and makes it as tender as a child's.

SAD SCENES.

The dead and dying are carried off the steamer first, and the battalions arranged in sections. I could narrate many tales of sadness and woe. For example, that underneath the emaciated forms that are borne on stretchers to the hospitals, and those with a little more life, who are slowly, foot by foot, making their way to the hospital, there are crushed spirits and bruised hearts that only await the time and occasion for utterance more at length than they have already poured out to me; but for the slightest attentions they receive, they pass on with "God bless you!" "Oh, thank you!" "How kind," etc.

A DECK LOAD OF THE DYING.

In a short time another boat load, drew near, and oh, such a scene of suffering humanity my eyes never desire to see again. The whole deck was a bed of straw for our exhausted, starved, emaciated, dying fellow creatures. Of the five hundred and fifty that left Savannah, the surgeon informed me not over two hundred would survive; fifty had died on the passage; three died while the boat was coming to the land of liberty. I saw five men dying as they were carried on stretchers from the boat to the naval hospital. The stretchers were ordered by Surgeon D. Vanderkief to pause a moment that the names of the dying men might be obtained. To the credit of the officers and their assistants it should be known that everything was done in the most systematic and careful manner. Each stretcher had four attendants who stood in line and came up promptly, one after the other, to receive the sufferer as he was carried by two men off the boat. These men, confusion, no wise all acted with perfect military order. Ah! it was a solemn funeral service, to many a brave soldier that was thus being performed by kind hearts and hands.

THE INSANE.

Some had become insane; their wild gaze and clenched teeth convinced the observer that their reason had fled. Others were idiotic. A few were lying in spasms; perhaps the redoubtance of the hope long cherished, yet not to be realized, or the welcome sound of the bell sent forth by the military band, was more than their exhausted nature could bear. When blankets were thrown over them, no one would have supposed that a human form lay beneath, save for the small prominence which the body and feet indicated. Oh, God of justice! what retribution awaits the perpetrators of such slow and awful murder!

VERMIN AND DISEASE.

The hair of some was matted together, and the heads of the staff, they had lain in their own filth, running over them in abundance. Nearly every man was darkened by scurf, or black with patches or sores, and with scurvy sores. One in particular was reduced to the mere skeleton; his face, neck and feet covered with thick green mould. A number who had Government clothes given them on the boat were too feeble to put them on, and were carried ashore partially dressed, hugging their clothing with a death-grip, that they could not be persuaded to yield. It was not unfrequent to hear a man feebly call, as he was laid on a stretcher, "Don't take my clothes!" Oh, save my new shoes!" "Don't let my socks go back to Andersonville!" In their wild death-struggle, with howy arms and hands extended, they would hold up their new socks, that could not be put on because of their swollen limbs, saying, "Save 'em till I get home." In a few cases, however, the man was so weak that he was unable to hold them, and that higher howl where all things are registered for a great day of account.

DR. MARY E. WALKER.

Dr. Mary E. Walker has received the appointment of acting surgeon in the army, and has assumed duty as surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.

THE CITY FROM THE HOUSE-TOP.

PARADE FROM DIKEN'S NEW NOVEL.

In the latest chapter of Dicken's new novel, "Our Mutual Friend," there is a scene as quaint and original as anything ever written by the great novelist.

SCENE ON THE HOUSE-TOP.

"By the by," said Fledgeby, (to his servant, an old Jew), "tell me, how do you take the air at the top of the house? Do you stick your head out of the chimney-top?"

"Sir, there are leads there, and I have nought but little garden there."

"To bury your money in, you old dodger?"

"A thumb nail's space of garden would hold the treasure I bury, master," said Riah. "Twelve shillings a week, even when they are an old man's wages, bury themselves."

"I should like to know what you really are worth," returned Fledgeby, with whom his growing rich on that stupid and brutish was a very convenient fiction. "But come! let's have a look at your garden on the tiles before I go."

The old man took a step back, and hesitated.

"True, sir, I have company there."

"Have you, by George?" said Fledgeby.

"I suppose you happen to know whose premises these are?"

"Sir, they are yours, and I am your servant in them."

"Oh! I thought you might have overlooked that," returned Fledgeby, with his eyes on Riah's head as he felt for his own; "sharing company on my premises, you know?"

"Come up and see the guests, sir. I hope for your admission that they can do no harm."

Passing him with a courteous reverence, specially unlike any action that Mr. Fledgeby could for his life, have imparted to his own head and hands, the old man began to ascend the stairs. As he lolled on before, with his palm upon the stair-rail, and his long black skirt, a very garb, overhanging each successive step, he might have been the leader in some pilgrimage of devotion to a prophet's tomb. Not troubled by any such work, however, Fledgeby merely speculatively on the time of life at which his head had begun, and thought once more what a good man he was for the part.

Some kind of wooden steps conducted them, stopping under a low port house, and to the house-top. Riah stood still, and turning to his master, pointed out his guests.

Lizzie Hexan and Jenny Wren. For whom, perhaps with some old instinct of his race, the gentle Jew had spread a carpet. Seated on it, against no more romantic object than a blackened chimney-stack over which some humble creepers had been trained, they both pored over one book; both with attentive faces; Jenny with the sharper; Lizzie with the more perplexed. Another little book or two were lying near, and a common basket full of rings of heads and tinsel scraps. A few boxes of humble flowers and evergreens completed the garden; and the once-poor wilderness of downy old chimneys twisted their cowl and fluttered their smoke, rather as if they were briding and fanning themselves, and looking on in a state of very surprise.

Taking her eyes off the book, to test her memory of something in it, Lizzie was the first to see herself observed. As she rose, Miss Wren likewise became conscious and irreverently addressing the grand chief of the premises, "Whoever you are, I can't get up, because my back's bad and my legs are queer."

"This is my master," said Riah, stepping forward.

"(Don't look like anybody's master," observed Miss Wren to herself, with a hitch of her chin and eyes.)

"This, sir," pursued the old man, "is a little dressmaker for little people. Explain to the master, Jenny."

"Dolls; that's all," said Jenny shortly. "Very difficult to fit, too, because their figures are so uncertain. You never know where to expect their waists."

"Her friend," resumed the old man, motioning toward Lizzie; "and as industrious as virtuous. But they both are. They are busy early and late, sir, early and late; and in by times, and on this holiday, they go to book-learning."

"Not much good to be got out of that," remarked Fledgeby.

"Depends upon the person!" quoth Miss Wren, snapping him up.

"I made acquaintance with my guests, sir," pursued the Jew, with an evident purpose of drawing out the dressmaker, through their coming here to buy our damage and waste for Miss Jenny's millinery. Our waste goes into the best of company, sir, on her rose-colored little customers. They wear it in their hair, and on their ball-dresses, and even (so she tells me) are personated at court with it."

"Ah!" said Fledgeby, on whose intelligence this doll-fancy made rather strong demands; "she's been buying it in basketful of day, I suppose?"

"I suppose she has," Miss Jenny interposed; "and paying for it too most likely!"

"Let's have a look at it," said the suspicious child. Riah handed it to him.

"How much for this now?"

"Two precious silver shillings," said Miss Wren.

"Well," said Fledgeby, poking into the contents of the basket with his forefinger, "the price is not so bad. You have got good measure, Miss What is it?"

"Try Jenny," suggested the young lady with great civility.

"You have got good measure, Miss Jenny, and the price is not so bad. You have got good measure, Miss What is it?"

"No, sir."

"Not sell anything neither, miss?"

"No, sir."

Looking askew at the questioner, Jenny stole her hand up to her forehead, and drew her down so that she bent beside her on her knee.

"We are thankful to come here to test, sir," said Jenny. "You see, you don't know what the test of this place is to us, does he, Lizzie? It is the quiet and the air."

"And the air!" with a "Pooh!" at the smoke.

"Ah!" said Jenny, "but it's so high; and you see the clouds rushing on above the narrow streets, not minding them, and you see the golden arrows pointing at the mountains in the sky from which the wind comes, and you feel as if you were dead."

The little creature looked above her, holding up her slight transparent hand, and how do you feel when you are dead?"

asked Fledgeby, much perplexed.

"Oh, so tranquil!" cried the little creature, smiling. "Oh, so peaceful and so thankful! And you hear the people who are alive, crying, and calling to one another down in the close dark streets, and you seem to pity them so! And such a chain has fallen from you, and such a strange, good, sorrowful happiness comes upon you!"

"For eyes full upon the old man, who, with his hands folded, quietly looked on.

"Why, it was only just now," said the little creature, pointing at him, "that I fancied I saw him come out of his grave! He told out at that low door, so bent and worn, and then, he took his breath and stood upright, and looked all around him, at the sky, and the wind blew upon him, and his life down in the dark was over—till he was called back to life," she added, looking round at Fledgeby with that lower look of sharpness. "Why did you call him back?"

"He was long enough coming, my how," murmured Fledgeby.

"Did you not know, you know," said Jenny Wren. "Get down to life."

Mr. Fledgeby seemed to think it rather a good suggestion, and with a nod turned round. As Riah followed to attend him down stairs, the little creature called out to the Jew in a silvery tone, "Don't be gone long. Come back and be dead!"

And still, as they went down, they heard the little sweet voice, more and more faintly, half calling and half singing, "Come back and be dead, come back and be dead!"

When they got down into the entry, Fledgeby, passing under the shadow of the broad old hat, and mechanically poisoning the staff, said to the old man:

"That's a handsome girl, that one in her senses."

"And as good as handsome," answered Riah.

"At all events," observed Fledgeby, with a dry whistle, "I hope she ain't had enough to put any clump up to the fastenings, and get the premium broken upon. Keep your eyes open, and don't make any more acquaintances, however handsome. Of course you always keep my name to yourself?"

"Sir, assuredly I do."

"If they ask if, say it's Pulsey, or say it's Co, or say it's anything you like but what it is!"

His grateful servant—in whose race gratitude is deep, strong and enduring—bowed his head, and actually did put the hem of his coat to his lips, though so lightly that the water knew nothing of it.

Thus Fledgeby went his way, exulting in the artful cleverness with which he had turned his thumb down on a Jew; and the old man went his different way up stairs. As he mounted, the call or song began to sound in his ears again, and looking above, he saw the face of the little creature looking down out of a glory of her long bright radiant hair, and, musically repeating to him, like a vision—

"Come up and be dead! Come up and be dead!"

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